

passengers get off and empty wooden boxes are left by
the roadside for the fishermen of Malabuhan. On the
return trip the boxes will be filled with fresh fish
for sale in Dumaguete. About a quarter of a mile south
is Sitio Malabuhan, a fishing village with houses lin-
ing a sandy shore and many beached boats covered with
coconut fronds.

The bus continues, past Inalad school and is
ferried over the placid Canaway River, to arrive at
Siaton poblacion. (See Plate XVII.)¹ The business
center of Siaton poblacion is strung for several blocks
along the National Road here named George Washington
Road. There are general stores, a corn mill, and a
marketplace. A card game may be in progress in a small
store while the gulang "bar" already has patrons,
lounging on bamboo benches. A bus from Tolong poblacion
may be waiting for its passengers to finish their break-
fast at the several cafes in the marketplace while the
driver helps a woman to load a squealing pig for
Dumaguete market. Other thin pigs root at the roadside
or around the marketplace while lazy dogs sleep on the
warm asphalt road, moving only when the bus is nearly
upon them.

On the plaza's north side is the termite-ridden
municipio with offices for the mayor and other officials
and a tiny jail with bamboo bars. The church was re-
built in 1952 but the old stone walls of the former
church are seen vine-covered and shaded by giant acacia
trees

1 | this plate (p. 128) is missing -- ANALYST]

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consumer, it does not effectively stabilize the price the farmer receives for his rice. Farmer organizations or cooperatives are few in number and generally ineffective in helping the barriofolk. Those cooperatives that existed before the last war, for the most part, did not survive; at present there are only a few cooperatives connected with poultry and tobacco production. Cooper writes:

Thus, most farmers have to depend upon private merchants. By having no control over marketing, the farmer cannot pledge his crop for credit until favorable market conditions prevail so he can obtain for himself the maximum amount for his crops. Instead this profit goes to middlemen.²²

Aliens, particularly Chinese, control approximately 65 per cent of the marketing of Philippine agricultural products. Chinese control is not always due to business acumen and sharp practices, but often by Filipino default.

The majority of the seventeen registered financial organizations in the Philippines are located in Manila and confine their businesses to that general area.

"Virtually all of their business is non-agricultural and is largely concentrated in import and export commerce."²³ Only two major institutions operate in the rural areas:

²² Ibid., p. 3.

²³ Ibid., p. 4.

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